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ABSTRACT

In 1971 the main institutions of higher education in Zaire were reorganized and centralized into one national university system called the National University of Zaire (UNAZA). This document presents a brief review of the development of postsecondary education in Zaire and places this recent reorganization in perspective. Chapters cover the evolution of the universities and higher institutes, postindependence expansion of higher education, a description of the organization of UNAZA, and UNAZA's role in research. The description of UNAZA encompasses the administrative council, the rector and rectorate, the organization and management of the campuses, the organization and management of the higher pedagogical and technical institutes, financing of UNAZA, students, and rational redistribution of campus faculties. Appendixes discuss higher institutes and membership of the administrative council of the National University of Zaire. (MJM)

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Preface

In August, 1971, higher education in Zaire was nationalized through Ordinance-Law No. 71/075 which, in 56 articles, created the National University of the Congo, subsequently the National University of Zaire (l'Université Nationale du Zaire) or UNAZA.

Since little information about the national system of higher education in Zaire is available in English, the OLC requested Dr. William Rideout to prepare a factual analysis of the reorganization of higher education in Zaire. Dr. Rideout's many years of experience in Zaire have given him a comprehensive understanding of the total system of higher education which includes the university system and the higher institutes. Dr. Rideout has served as a consultant to the Rockefeller Foundation and U.S. AID in Zaire and is the author of a number of publications related to education in Zaire.

Carl Keith Eicher
Chairman, Overseas Liaison Committee
American Council on Education

Table of Contents

5 I. EVOLUTION OF THE UNIVERSITIES AND HIGHER INSTITUTES

8 II. POST-INDEPENDENCE EXPANSION OF HIGHER EDUCATION

11 III. THE NATIONAL UNIVERSITY OF ZAIRE

13 1. The Administrative Council

14 2. The Rector and the Rectorate

14 3. The Organization and Management of the Campuses

16 4. The Organization and Management of the Higher Pedagogical and Technical Institutes

17 5. Financing of UNAZA

17 6. Students

18 7. Rational Redistribution of Campus Faculties

IV. UNAZA'S ROLE IN RESEARCH

22 V. CONCLUDING REMARKS

24 APPENDIX I: HIGHER INSTITUTES OF THE NATIONAL UNIVERSITY OF ZAIRE

25 APPENDIX II: MEMBERSHIP OF THE ADMINISTRATIVE COUNCIL OF THE NATIONAL UNIVERSITY OF ZAIRE

Although scarcely twenty years old, the accomplishments of secular higher education in Zaire have been impressive. In 1971 the main institutions of higher education in Zaire were reorganized and centralized into one national university system called the National University of Zaire (UNAZA). A brief review of the development of post-secondary education in Zaire will help place this recent reorganization in perspective.

I. EVOLUTION OF THE UNIVERSITIES AND HIGHER INSTITUTES

Universities: Higher education began in Zaire in 1954 with the founding of the University of Lovanium as a private Roman Catholic institution situated on the outskirts of the capital city (then Leopoldville).[1] As the name would indicate, this institution was founded by staff members from the University of Louvain in Belgium and remained closely affiliated with it. The linkage between the two institutions was administratively symbolized by the fact that the Rector Magnificus of Louvain served as the Chairman of Lovanium's Administrative Council and that the members of Lovanium's Administrative Council were appointed by Louvain's Administrative Council. Although it was a private institution operated by a religious organization, the University of Lovanium received financial support from the colonial administration to assist with construction costs and subsequently with mounting recurrent expenses.

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It should be noted, however, that the Lovanium Congolese University Center (Centre Universitaire Congolais Lovanium) was established at Kisantu, Bas Zaire, in 1949. While not a university per se, it did provide university level instruction. In addition to a preparatory program, options were made available for nurses, medical assistants, agricultural assistants, and for those interested in careers in commerce and administration.

The second university to be established in Zaire was the Official University of the Congo (UOC). Founded by the colonial government in 1955 in Lubumbashi (then Elizabethville), it became operative in the academic year 1956-57. Control of, and responsibility for this second university rested with the government. It was managed by an Administrative Council which included representatives from three Belgian universities: The Free University of Brussels, the University of Liège, and the University of Ghent. Personnel from these Belgian universities played major administrative roles and provided the bulk of UOC's faculty members.

Both institutions had full university status, including the power to grant their own degrees, which assured equivalency between the universities in Zaire and Belgium. The courses offered in the Zaire institutions were, with a few exceptions, identical to those in Belgian universities. By independence, most university programs available in Belgium were offered in Zaire. In addition, an attempt was made, especially at Lovanium, to incorporate an African orientation in some areas. In 1960, academic departments in the two universities of Zaire were:

African cultural anthropology (Lovanium only)
agriculture
commercial sciences
dental science (Lovanium only)
economics
engineering
law
medicine
pharmacy
philosophy and letters
political science
social sciences
science[1]
theology (Lovanium only)

Since it was not until the mid-1950's that universities had been established or that Zairian students had been permitted, on a very selective basis, to attend institutions abroad, only about 30 Zairians had received university

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[1] Some science specializations had been developed only through the first two years by 1960.

degrees by independence on June 30, 1960. Of these, 20 had graduated from Lovanium, 4 from UOC, and about 6 from foreign institutions. Student enrollment for the academic year 1959-60 was: UOC - 232 students, with 35 of them Zairians (of whom 14 were in a special pre-university course); and Lovanium - 510 students, with 264 Zairians (of whom 152 were in a pre-university course). The majority of Zairians in both universities were required to enroll at the pre-university year level because the academic training they received in the Zaire secondary schools did not qualify them for equal admission with Belgian nationals, who comprised the majority of the students.

The third university in Zaire was established as the Free University of the Congo (ULC) at Kisangani (formerly Stanleyville) in 1963. It was founded through the initiative of Zairian Protestant denominations and assisted by missionary societies and churches in North America and Europe. During the early years of the university's existence, the teaching and administrative staff were drawn largely from these same groups. ULC initiated its academic program with a pre-university course in 1963-64 at Kisangani, but was forced to evacuate its faculty and students to Lovanium's campus during the academic years 1964-65 and 1965-66 because rebel forces occupied or threatened Kisangani. Although ULC reopened some Faculties in both Kisangani and Kananga (formerly Luluabourg) in 1966-67, it was not until the beginning of the 1967-68 academic year that all the university's Faculties were operating again.

Higher Institutes: During the colonial era, higher institutes in Zaire provided training at a post-secondary level. By the academic year 1959-60, these institutes offered training programs for medical assistants, students in administrative and commercial sciences, teachers at the lower secondary

level (20 students enrolled), and social welfare workers (133 students enrolled). At the time of independence, government officials questioned the need for continuing the institutes in light of the fact that the resources of the Zairian universities were being underutilized.

The growing universities increasingly overshadowed the higher institutes during the 1950's. Following independence in 1960, however, when donor organizations such as the Ford Foundation, UNESCO, and U.S. AID financed the establishment of the National School of Law and Administration (later to be the National School of Administration), the National Institute of Pedagogy, and the Institute of Buildings and Public Works, there was a renewed commitment to higher institutes and a revival of their development (see Appendix I).

In addition to these secular institutions, non-subsidized senior seminaries had been established in Zaire to train Catholic religious personnel. These seminaries, which were equivalent to the senior seminaries in Belgium, had an enrollment of about 400 in 1959-60.[1]

II. POST-INDEPENDENCE EXPANSION OF HIGHER EDUCATION

Higher education expanded rapidly during the first decade after independence (Table I). The university system grew at a rate of 30.1% per annum--from an enrollment in 1960-61 of 576 to 6,153 in 1969-70. At the same time, the higher institutes expanded at an annual rate of 45%. In numerical terms, higher institutes moved from a position of relative insignificance at independence to one of nearly equal importance with the universities in 1969-70.

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1 See William M. Rideout, Jr., Education and Elites: The Making of the New Elites and the Formal Education System in the Congo (K), Stanford University: Unpublished Ph.D. Dissertation, 1971. Chapters 8 and 9 discuss the development of higher education in Zaire.

Table I. Student Enrollment in Universities and Higher Institutes in Zaire, 1960-61 to 1969-70:

	60/61	61/62	62/63	63/64	64/65	65/66	66/67	67/68	68/69	69/70
Universities										
U.O.C. (Lub.)	127	141	246	424	554	640	904	1169	2255	2291
U.L. (Kin.)	440	783	988	1066	1223	1702	2038	2137	2988	3285
U.L.C. (Kis.)	-	-	-	37	61	105	191	248	603	577
sub-total	567	924	1234	1527	1838	2447	3133	3554	5846	6153
Higher Institutes										
Human Sciences	176	313	368	488	422	393	413	618	745	986
Professional Schools	-	50	135	188	258	348	459	549	779	1266
Normal Schools	20	92	249	388	457	669	811	1169	1358	1807
sub-total	196	455	752	1064	1137	1410	1683	2336	2882	4059
Total	763	1379	1986	2591	2975	3857	4816	5890	8728	10212

Source: Data provided by the Ministry of National Education of the Government of Zaire

Although student enrollment expanded significantly, the structure and/or organization of higher education remained unchanged during the sixties. Three major educational networks, the Official (governmental), the Catholic, and the Protestant, administered the post-secondary educational programs. The three universities coordinated their efforts through membership in the increasingly important Inter-University Council, but there was little cooperation or contact between the universities and the higher institutes or among the higher institutes themselves.

Within the Catholic network of higher education, which included Lovanium and its pre-university section in Bukavu, there were also six normal schools and six specialized institutes (including an evening school).[1] The enrollment in these institutes in 1969-70 was 1,233, of whom 227 were women (149 of these in the Teacher Training School for Young Women, in Kinshasa).

Within the Protestant educational network, there was the Normal School in Kananga, with a 1969-70 enrollment of 105, and the University at Kisangani, which had pre-university programs first in Kananga and then in Mbandaka (formerly Coquilhatville).

The Ministry of National Education controlled educational establishments within the "official" network, which included the UOC at Lubumbashi and a majority of the higher institutes. In the case of higher institutes which specialized in programs relevant to other ministries (e.g. administration, buildings and public works, mines, civil aviation, postal services,

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There were Normal Schools (Ecole Normale Moyenne) at Boma, Kikwit, Bunia, Bukavu, MbujiMayi, and the Ecole Normale Moyenne pour Jeunes Filles at Kinshasa. The higher technical institutes were: Institut Supérieur d'Architecture (Kinshasa); Ecole Supérieure de Commerce (Kinshasa); Institut Supérieur d'Enseignement Social (Kinshasa); Institut Supérieur d'Arts Plastiques (Kinshasa); Institut St. Jérôme (Lubumbashi); and a night school at Kinshasa, Ecole Supérieure de Formation Commerciale.

medicine and agriculture), there were fluctuating degrees of responsibility and cooperation between the Ministry of National Education, the institutes, and their related ministries.

In general, the government exercised an indirect control over the entire complex through the Directorate for Higher Education within the Ministry of National Education. The government also continued to be financially responsible for institutional operating budgets, including faculty and staff salaries and scholarships which were granted to almost all Zairian students.

III. THE NATIONAL UNIVERSITY OF ZAIRE

On August 6, 1971, President Mobutu, "at the request of the Ministry of National Education, and after deliberations on the matter by the Political Bureau and the Council of Ministers",[1] signed Ordinance-Law No. 71/075 which, in 56 articles, created the National University of the Congo, subsequently the National University of Zaire (l'Université Nationale du Zaire) or UNAZA. In effect, this Ordinance nationalized all subsidized higher education in the country. The decision and plan to reform higher education apparently resulted from two major meetings: first, the national party's Political Bureau formed a Commission for the Reform of Higher Education, which met on June 6, 1971; second, a Congress at N'Sele brought together professors from higher educational institutions between July 27-31, 1971, for discussions on "The Reform of Higher Education". The subsequent creation of UNAZA by presidential ordinance on August 6 was followed by the appointment of another commission which worked through the remainder of August and September to finalize the new program of courses. Starting in

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[1] Where unattributed quotes like this appear in the text they will be translations of Ordinance-Law No. 71/075 of August 6, 1971.

October 1971, these new programs were introduced into the curricula, beginning with the first year students at each of UNAZA's institutions.

In addition to outlining the specifics of the reorganization, the Ordinance succinctly states the National University's juridical nature, functions and structure. Juridically it is (a) a national university of higher public education recognized by law, (b) under the guardianship of the Minister of National Education, and (c) situated in Kinshasa in terms of its principal administrative office. Its functions are to teach approved courses leading to degrees in higher education for qualified students and to prepare scholars for scientific research. The University can, in conformity with relevant legislation and regulations, confer government-recognized ratings and certifications and award degrees in its own name.

Ordinance-Law No. 71/075 authorizes the President of the Republic to establish through other ordinances the conditions governing employment of senior academic, scientific, and administrative personnel, as well as all higher level employees of the UNAZA system.

Structurally the two major components of the new national higher education system are: (a) the university campuses and (b) the higher institutes. The three former universities were reconstituted as UNAZA campuses headed by Vice-Rectors and renamed after the cities in which they are located: Lovanium University is now the Kinshasa Campus; The Official University of Zaire, the Lubumbashi Campus; and the Free University of Zaire, the Kisangani Campus.

The higher institutes are divided into two categories: pedagogical and technical, each of which is headed by a Director (or Director General) and governed by a General Council, comprised of the Directors (or Directors

General) of the institutes and responsible for the coordination of academic and administrative policies among its member institutes. The Chairmen of the General Councils are elected annually from among Council members.[1]

Administrative procedures for UNAZA are clearly specificed by Ordinance-Law No. 71/075:

1. The Administrative Council: The body established to govern UNAZA is the Administrative Council. Its membership and responsibilities were modified in two ways by Ordinance-Law No. 72/002 of January 12, 1972. First, the composition of the Council (detailed in Appendix II) was altered by the addition of the Secretary General of the Ministry of National Education, the removal of the Minister of National Education (previously designated as Chairman of the Administrative Council), and the creation of the new position of Pro-Rector of the University who also serves as a member of the Administrative Council. The Pro-Rector assists the Rector in the exercise of his functions and acts for him when necessary. Second, the chairmanship of the Administrative Council is conferred on the Rector, with the Pro-Rector serving as Vice-Chairman. Should the Minister of National Education choose to participate in meetings of the Administrative Council, however, he is entitled to assume the Chairmanship.

The duties of the Administrative Council are essentially to define the policy and objectives of the University, create new components for teaching or research, manage property, regulate personnel below the higher cadre level, supervise construction and oversee the budget. The Administrative Council is

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1 The Ordinance specifies that the position of Secretary of the General Council of Higher Pedagogical Institutes always be filled by the Secretary of the National Pedagogical Institute, and that of Secretary of the General Council of Higher Technical Institutes, by the Secretary of the Higher Institute of Architecture.

directed by Ordinance-Law No. 71/075 to meet as often as the University's interests require, but at least twice a year. Within fifteen days after meetings of the Administrative Council and of the Executive Committees of the campuses and institutes, the minutes of these meetings must be received by the Minister of National Education. Within thirty days after the Minister has acknowledged the receipt of these minutes, he can oppose the execution of any decisions that, in his judgment, are illegal or inappropriate.

2. The Rector and the Rectorate: The Rector, who is responsible for the supervision and coordination of the UNAZA system, is named for a period of four years renewable by the President of the Republic at the recommendation of the Minister of National Education. The Rector oversees the general operation of the University, including the execution of Administrative Council decisions. The eight divisions of the Rectorate indicate its responsibilities: administrative services, financial affairs, construction, information and protocol, international cooperation and academic affairs, legal services, research and publications, and program assessment and evaluation.

3. The Organization and Management of the Campuses:

a. The Executive Committee, in a sense the Administrative Council at the individual campus level, is composed of the Vice-Rector (Chairman of the Committee), two Secretaries General (one Academic and one Administrative), and the Budget Administrator. The Committee promulgates internal bylaws, determines the number of course hours required per subject and teacher, establishes the calendar for the academic year (the schedule of courses, examinations, etc.), and decides, within budgetary limitations, priorities of campus construction.

b. The Enlarged Executive Committee, which includes the membership of the Executive Committee plus the Deans of the Faculties, is concerned with academic questions, student discipline, and advising the Vice-Rector upon request. Any member of JMPR (the youth movement of the Mouvement Populaire de la Révolution MPR) has the right to address this Committee.

c. The Vice-Rector, who has overall responsibility for the management of the campus, executes the decisions of the Rector and the Executive Committee of the campus. Appointed for a period of six years renewable by the President of the Republic at the recommendation of the Minister of National Education after the Administrative Council has been notified, he exercises powers not otherwise delegated.[1] The Vice-Rector and the members of the Executive Committee, the Secretaries-General and the Administrator of the Budget, must have at least the Licence degree.[2] Except for the Vice-Rector, these officials are named for a period of three years renewable by the Minister of National Education at the recommendation of the Administrative Council.

d. Faculties, Departments and Institutes complete the academic structure. Campuses are divided into Faculties, each of which has a Council, a Dean, and a Vice-Dean. The Faculty Council is composed of professors, associate professors and assistant professors who teach in the faculty. The Dean and the Vice-Dean, who are elected from among

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1 It should be noted, however, that since the reform there has already been a complete local turnover in Vice-Rectors--two have been transferred from the first campuses to which they were appointed to another, and the third has been replaced.

2 The Licence is generally a four year (excluding the pre-university year) university degree program. Zaire, like Belgium, requires that a substantial research report (mémoire) be submitted by candidates as a final degree requirement. The degree is difficult to equate to an American degree.

the Council's professors for a period of two years renewable, are Chairman and Vice-Chairman respectively. The Council is responsible for instruction and examinations within its Faculty, and the Dean for the administration and regulation of the Faculty as well as for the execution of the council's decisions.

When Departments and Institutes also exist, their competencies and functions are determined by the Administrative Council after the Faculty involved has been advised.[1]

4. The Organization and Management of the Higher Pedagogical and Technical Institutes: Insofar as possible, the administrative structure of the Higher institutes is modeled after that of the campuses. The ranking body at each institute is an Executive Committee composed of the Director (or Director-General), the Deputy Director and the Administrative Secretary. The Enlarged Executive Committee includes the members of the Executive Committee plus the Chiefs of Sections (in lieu of Deans of Faculties at the campuses). The powers and responsibilities of these committees are the same as those of their campus counterparts.

The Director and the Deputy Director are appointed by the President of the Republic at the recommendation of the Minister of National Education after the Administrative Council has been notified. They are named for a period of four years renewable, with no academic degree requirements specified. The Director exercises "mutatis mutandis" the same prerogatives as a Vice-Rector. The Administrative Secretary is named by the Minister of National Education.

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1 Faculties are usually divided into Departments. For example, the Faculty of Social Sciences at the Lubumbashi Campus is divided into four Departments, while the Faculty of Psychology and Pedagogy at the Kisangani Campus is made up of two Departments and one Institute. The system allows for considerable flexibility in structuring and using Departments and Institutes.

From this point on, however, organizational equivalency with the campuses ceases. Unlike the campus' Vice-Rectors, the Directors of the higher institutes are not automatically members of the UNAZA Administrative Council. Only the Chairman of the General Council of Higher Technical Institutes and the Chairman of the General Council of the Higher Pedagogical Institutes are entitled to membership on UNAZA's Administrative Council.

Moreover, there is no counterpart at the higher institutes to the campus' Faculty Councils, Departments, or Research Institutes. Chiefs of Sections at higher institutes, elected according to rules established by the Enlarged Executive Committee, are responsible to the Director and Deputy Director for the organization and functioning of their sections. The Enlarged Executive Committees, which also perform some of the functions of the Faculty Councils at the campuses, are responsible for developing modified organizational models relevant to the often unique needs of the higher technical institutes.

5. Financing of UNAZA: Financial support for UNAZA is derived from the national government, gifts made to the National University, and income from property owned by the University. Gifts in excess of 2,000 Zaires (U.S. $4,000) in value must be approved by the Minister of National Education, while gifts of less value which do not encumber any charge on the university may be accepted directly. UNAZA can "effectuate property investments" insofar as they assure the "conservation of its patrimony". The regulations on budgeting, accounting, management and auditing of funds are detailed in Ordinance-Law No. 71/075.

6. Students: Through the act of enrollment, students commit themselves to respect the rules of the University. Academic penalties established for failure to comply with codes of student behavior are: (a) admonition, (b) suspension from the University campus or institution for a period

not to exceed two months, (c) suspension for a period of more than two months but less than one year, and (d) expulsion. The first two penalties are pronounced by the Vice-Rector or the Director, while the third and fourth are handled by the Executive Committee which notifies the Minister of National Education. Prior to the imposition of an academic penalty, the student charged is entitled to a preliminary hearing or an appeal.

7. Rational Redistribution of Campus Faculties: While Ordinance-Law No. 71/075 did not specify that Faculties would be redistributed (or that Faculties would be consolidated to avoid duplication) among the three campuses, this trend was indicated when the National School of Administration (ENA) was abolished and transferred to the Faculty of Social, Political and Administrative Sciences at Lubumbashi.[1] By the beginning of the academic year 1971-72, the plan for redistributing the faculties had been determined, and planes were chartered to move professors and students to the campuses selected as their new Faculty sites (see Table II).

During the first year of the reform additional changes were made: the National School of Mines at Bukavu was transferred to the Lubumbashi Campus; the Faculty of Veterinary Sciences was placed at Lubumbashi instead of being located with the Faculty of Agriculture at Kisangani; and the Institute of Industrial Psychology was moved from Lubumbashi to the Faculty of Psychology and Pedagogy at Kisangani. Nevertheless, by the end of the first year of the reform relatively few modifications had been made in the inter-campus distribution of the various Faculties.

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1 Since in 1969-70 ENA had 561 students, approximately one-fourth the enrollment of Lubumbashi, the impact of the transfer of these academic areas to Lubumbashi was significant. In keeping with the faculty consolidation scheme, the economic components were assigned to the Kinshasa Campus.

Table II. Redistribution of Faculties Among the Three Campuses of the National University of Zaire (1973-74)

FACULTY	PRE-REFORM	UNAZA SYSTEM
Law	Kinshasa/Lubumbashi[1]	Kinshasa Only
Education and Psychology	All Three Universities	Kisangani Only
Philosophy and Letters	All Three Universities	Lubumbashi Only
Social Sciences		
Economics and Commerce	All Three Universities	Kinshasa Only
Pol./Adm. Sciences, and Sociology/Anthropology	All Three Universities	Lubumbashi Only
Engineering	Kinshasa/Lubumbashi	Kinshasa (Electrical/Mechanical) Lubumbashi (Mining/Metalurgy)
Theology	Kinshasa (Catholic) Kisangani (Protestant)	Kinshasa (Catholic, Protestant, Kimbanguist)
Medicine	All Three Universities	Kinshasa
Agriculture	All Three Universities	Kisangani (Yangambi)*
Veterinary Science	Kinshasa/Lubumbashi	Lubumbashi
Sciences		
Physics/Mathematics and Chemistry	All Three Universities	Kinshasa/Lubumbashi**
Biological Sciences	All Three Universities	Kisangani*

*To be accomplished usually by annual increments.
**Industrial Chemistry to be at Lubumbashi, with the remainder at Kinshasa.

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1 Only Lubumbashi and Kinshasa had separate and fully functioning Faculties of Law. Kisangani did, however, have a Department of Law and Political Science within the Faculty of Humanities. While law per se might have developed as a separate entity, it had not done so by 1971.

By the end of the second year (May 1973), the Faculty of Protestant Theology was transferred from Kisangani to Kinshasa and merged with the former Faculty of Catholic Theology to form a single UNAZA Faculty of Theology (Catholic, Protestant and Kimbanguist). Although the Faculties of Medicine had been consolidated at Kinshasa, by July of 1973 serious consideration was being given to the reestablishment of a Faculty of Medicine at Lubumbashi, since there was considerable feeling that one campus could not train the number of physicians required by the nation.

IV. UNAZA'S ROLE IN RESEARCH

The Law creating the University clearly indicates that research is considered one of UNAZA's two major functions. Because of the consolidation and redistribution of Faculties among the University's campuses and the decision not to duplicate Faculties within the system (given the exceptions already noted), some campus research centers established prior to the reform have had supporting Faculties and libraries transferred to other campuses. For example, since economics is located at Kinshasa but political, social and administrative sciences at Lubumbashi, the reputable Institute for Social and Economic Research (IRES), located at the Kinshasa Campus, has been reorganized. With the three UNAZA campuses in different regions of the country, about 1,000 miles from each other, communications, in this case between economists at Kinshasa, where the bulk of the University's economics library is located, and the political scientists at Lubumbashi, are severely curtailed. Consequently, it is not yet certain how, or if, the political scientists, who were formerly located at IRES, can continue to interact effectively with the economists at Kinshasa.

Faculty redistribution has had a more drastic impact on new centers. For example, the Center for Studies of Human Sciences which was founded at Kisangani, has ceased to exist as the result of the removal from Kisangani of those Faculties most relevant to it.

New research organizations are being created, such as the Center of Interdisciplinary Research for the Development of Education (CRIDE), which is an integral part of the Faculty of Educational Sciences at the Kisangani Campus. Together the Faculty and CRIDE published the first edition of a new Journal, Revue Zairoise de Psycholcgie et de Pédagogie in December 1972.

In addition to the reorganization of research which is occurring within the new UNAZA system, increased emphasis is being placed on cooperation and coordination of research activities between UNAZA and the National Office for Research and Development (ONRD), which functions directly under the Presidency. In order to institutionalize and promote the research liaison between these two major national research components, the President of ONRD serves as a permanent member of the UNAZA Administrative Council.

Created in 1967, ONRD was charged: (1) to promote the technical, economic and social progress of the country through the development of scientific research; and (2) to harmonize the development of scientific research in all sectors of national life. Organizationally ONRD has ten sections responsible for research activities: social and juridical; administrative; engineering and power; education; economics and financing; agriculture; medicine; human sciences; natural sciences; and physics, chemistry and mathematics. Given its scope, its academically compatible organizational structure, plus its role in the formation of national science policy, ONRD is a logical research partner for UNAZA.

An additional advantage of ONRD is that it has funds to promote research and maintain research-oriented offices throughout the country. To date a substantial number of the research projects funded by ONRD have been undertaken in cooperation with UNAZA personnel.

While the purpose of this paper is not to deal with research institutes per se in Zaire, mention should also be made of a second research organization with which the University system is now in the process of establishing meaningful and needed links: The National Institute for Agricultural Studies and Research (INERA), known until 1970 as INEAC (The National Institute for Agricultural Studies of Congo). In order to promote greater cooperation between UNAZA and INERA, the Faculty of Agriculture was transferred at the beginning of the 1973-74 academic year to Yangambi, the Headquarters for INERA, which is sixty miles west of the main Kisangani campus.

V. CONCLUDING REMARKS

Mr. Akwesi Ngobassu, UNAZA's Director of International Cooperation and Academic Affairs, has noted that the reform's "causes have at the same time dictated its objectives: conceptual and structural unity, systematization of the means of action, and qualitative and quantitative output from the University enterprise".[1] A rational organization and distribution of the Faculties as well as structural unity and centralization of the management of higher education in Zaire have indeed been promoted.

At the same time, the need for some institutional individuality has not been ignored. One example of this is that campuses and higher institutes have been encouraged to maintain, even to strengthen, the historical linkages which

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1 Ngobassu Akwesi, L'Université Nationale du Zaire (UNAZA): Organisation Générale et Structure. Mimeographed, July 1972. The underscoring is Mr. Akwesi's.

have assisted them in their development and to continue to develop new linkages. The campuses at Kinshasa and Kisangani are probably the most pronounced examples of the significant contributions that outside assistance, largely Catholic and Protestant respectively, has made to institutional performance and growth.

A major element in the preservation of regional and local identities is the consideration which has also been given to locating Faculties where they will be of greatest regional service. Examples of this are the placing of Agriculture at Kisangani/Yangambi, Law at Kinshasa, and the academic components of Faculties related to the mining industry at Lubumbashi. This regionalization was further reinforced by the retention of the pre-UNAZA decision to pair pre-university program sites with campuses on a regional basis. Bukavu was joined to Kisangani (rather than to Kinshasa) in the Northeast; Kananga to Lubumbashi in the southeast; and Mbandaka to Kinshasa (rather than to Kisangani) in the west. In this way, UNAZA is further oriented toward the three major regions of the nation, each of which centers on one of the campus cities. However, the non-application of Faculties requires a national rather than a regional obligation on the part of each Faculty.

The reasons which Mr. Akwesi gave for the reform also indicate the pre-reform convictions among Zairian officials that the higher education system was wasteful in human and material terms; misdirected with regard to national priorities and demands; and unconcerned or ineffective as far as addressing needs, affective as well as cognitive, which have been and are particularly Zairian in nature. There is a fundamental mandate involved in the reorganization of UNAZA to utilize this national institution to define, reflect and promote Zairianization in its broadest sense.

APPENDIX I

Higher Institutes of the National University of Zaire

Higher Institutes of Pedagogy

The National Institute of Pedagogy, Kinshasa
The Bukavu Higher Institute of Pedagogy, Bukavu
The Higher Institute of Pedagogy/Gombe, Kinshasa
The Mbandaka Higher Institute of Pedagogy, Mbandaka
The Kisangani Higher Institute of Pedagogy, Kisangani
The Bunia Higher Institute of Pedagogy, Bunia
The Mbuji-Mayi Higher Institute of Pedagogy, Mbuji-Mayi
The Kananga Higher Institute of Pedagogy, Kananga
The Kikwit Higher Institute of Pedagogy, Kikwit
The Mbanza-Ngungu Higher Institute of Pedagogy, Mbanza-Ngungu
The Lubumbashi Higher Institute of Pedagogy, Lubumbashi

Higher Institutes of Technology

The Institute of Buildings and Public Works, Kinshasa
The Institute of Applied Sciences and Technology, Kinshasa
The Institute of Information Sciences and Technology, Kinshasa
The Higher Institute of Commerce, Kinshasa
The National Institute of Arts, Kinshasa
The Higher Institute of Agricultural Education, Bengamisa
The Higher Institute of Agricultural Education, Mondongo (Lisala)
The Higher Institute of Feminine Technical Education, Kinshasa
The Higher Institute of Social Work Education, Bukavu

APPENDIX II

Membership of the Administrative Council of

The National University of Zaire

1. The Rector (the Council's Chairman)
2. The Pro-Rector (the Council's Vice-Chairman)
3. The Secretary-General of the Ministry of National Educational
4. Vice-Rector, Kinshasa Campus
5. Vice-Rector, Kisangani Campus
6. Vice-Rector, Lubumbashi Campus
7. President of the General Council of Superior Pedagogical Institutes
8. President of the General Council of Superior Technical Institutes
9. President of the National Office for Research and Development
10. Two Delegates appointed by the National Political Bureau of the MPR
11. A maximum of five other members appointed by the President of the Republic